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Vol VII.

FRIDAY:—MAY 29th, 1903.

No. 22

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The report of the Ludhiana Zinana and Medical Mission for 1902 is before us. As indicated by the name, the work of this mission is twofold, Zinana and Medical.

The Zinana work is carried on by a staff of 6 European ladies and 8 Indian lady assistants. The Hospital and Dispensary work is conducted by a staff of 6 European and a number of Indian nurses and compounders.

The number of pupils in the Zinana schools is 72, while in the village schools and city Girls' Schools the number instructed was 239. In the Hospitals and Dispensaries 16,734 patients were treated. The total number of surgical operations during the year was 180. The number of in-patients was 650, being an increase of 63 over last year.

The ravages of the plague during the year did much to modify the ordinary character of the work. Much noble self-sacrifice and Christian courage was shown by the ladies in their care of the sick during the awful days when the pestilence walked in darkness and the destruction wasted at noonday.

The splendid work of these devoted women may not be appreciated by those who receive the greatest benefit, but their example and self-denying devotion are an object lesson to the Christian community, which we are sure is not taught in vain. Many of our Indian Christian sisters have shown a self-subjugation and a courage in the presence of the deadly pestilence, which was not born of the fatalism of their non-Christian environment, but of the simple trust they have in the Blessed Master.

Our readers will be pleased to see the following from the pen of Rev. D. G. Malhar of Poona concerning our friend the late Mr. A. K. Mukerji. We quote from the *Bombay Guardian*:

"To the many friends of Mr. A. K. Mukerji, B. A., L. C. E., in Poona and Bombay, the news of his sudden death will come as a surprise. Mr. Mukerji was the son of the late Mr. Nilmani Mukerji, Post Master at Gorakhpur. After graduating in arts at the Allahabad University

young Mukerji came to Poona to study Engineering at the College of Science. Here he distinguished himself by carrying off scholarships and prizes successively in the University Examinations. In the final examination he came out in the first class, but failed to obtain the Government guaranteed post, when the marks were totaled up. This was owing to ill-health, for young Mukerji was not very robust. Not securing the Government post necessitated his leaving the Bombay Presidency. After graduating in Engineering, however, he worked for a while at Kedgeam, where the noble pile of buildings now seen, witness to his engineering skill. Pandita Ramabai wanted him to stay in his lot with her and work for the Master, but he did not feel that he was called to it. Leaving Kedgeam he went to the Punjab, where he was working as an Assistant Engineer, first at Lahore and latterly at Ludhiana where the call came.

Young Mukerji was a devout student of the Bible and always found time for a prayerful study of it notwithstanding his heavy College studies. He had a wonderful influence over young men in Poona, who invariably looked up to him as their leader, and some of whom we know were led to decide for Christ by Mr. Mukerji's Christ-like walk and conversation.

To Mr. Mukerji the call to go up higher came very suddenly, but we are sure she was quite prepared for it. The bodily ailment was fever, which quite prostrated him and left him very weak; and while hopes were entertained of a speedy recovery, failure of the heart intervened and relieved him of his earthly burden. He died on the 25th March last at Ludhiana. We acquiesce in the Divine will which doeth all things well. We commend the aged mother and the whole family of our dear departed brother to the God of all consolation.

The Christian community was bereft of another of God's chosen ones by the passing of Mrs. David. She was the daughter of Wajiyat Ali Shahid, martyr of the Mutiny of 1857. Though she was the mother of a numerous family, she spent twenty-five years in the service of the Master as a Bible teacher. For a good part of this time she was associated with late Miss Tucker (A. L. O. E.). Her death occurred at the home of her son-in-law the Rev. G. L. Thakurda. She was conscious up to the last hour and was at peace with God and man. "Weep not for me as the heathen do," she said, "because I am perfectly happy and shall soon be with my Lord in glory." Such a life could not but be a power for righteousness in the earth. Truly it may be said of this one that "she being dead, yet speaketh." On the evening of the 21st, the earthly remains were laid in the tomb to await the Resurrection Day. We extend to her relatives and friends our cordial sympathy in this their great bereavement.

MADE IN JAPAN

The Programme of the Mussoorie Conference for Sept. 15-24 is now ready and with very few changes will be that of the meeting. It is briefly as follows:—

DEVOTIONAL SUBJECTS.

I am a debtor—Our responsibility as Stewards.
The Resurrection of Jesus Christ—The proof of it and its place in Gospel teaching.
The Lamb of God in Type, Prophecy and Antitype.
The Holy Spirit in relation to Missionary Work and Personal Life.
The Doctrine of Sin—The Scriptural teaching and its practical bearing on Missionary life and work.
The value of meditation in Christian experience.
The Believer's privileges in Christ.

PRACTICAL SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Work amongst the educated.
Christian Literature in Hindi.
Social relations between Europeans and Indians.
The Agnihotri movement.
Work amongst the Young.
Present state of the Muslim controversy.
Women's Training Schools.

BIBLE READINGS.

Mussoorie: conducted by Rev. T. J. Scott, D. D.
Landour: " " E. H. M. Waller, M. A.
do: (Edgehill): " " J. Forman, M. A.
The following amongst others, it is hoped, will take part in the Conference:

Revs. T. J. Scott, D. D., E. M. Wherry, D. D., M. A. Mansell, E. H. M. Waller, H. Marston Andrews, John Meyer, Miss Gregg, Miss Hewlett, K. C. Banerji Esq., T. A. Bailey Esq. Revs. T. S. Wynkoop, Dr. Griswold, P. M. Buck, &c.
It is hoped the attendance will be larger than ever before.

Current Thought and Incident.

OUR NEEDS AND THE ANSWER OUR CHRIST: *Continued*
BY IAN MACLARAN.

THE WITNESS OF THE CENTURIES.

It is a severer test when one turns from the Gospels and the generation of Christ to the long days which follow when an unseen Christ appealed by His word and spirit to them who had never looked on His face and had never known the witchery of His presence.

Had He simply been remembered all those years as a wise teacher and a blameless man, then He would have made no challenge to humanity, and there would have been no critical judgment.

He would not, I also dare to say, have excited very much interest; for, as Mr. Walter Pater said in criticising Elmore's "shrunken little gospel," "The interests of Christ's life could hardly be very varied when all such sayings as 'Though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor,' have ceased to be applicable to it"; and Mr. Pater, who before he died became a Christian, adds, "It is the infinite nature of Christ which has led to such diversities of genius in preaching as St. Francis and Taylor and Wesley."

Upon the larger scale of the centuries, the ministry of Christ in Galilee has been continued. He has stretched out His hands to all kinds of men and women, from the great intellects of our race to the meanest and the simplest, and out of all who have put their trust in Him not one has been confounded. Between the need of the human soul and the grace of Christ there has been a perpetual correspondence, like that between the light and the eye, between the sun and the flower, between the shepherd and his sheep.

Allow me to illustrate this correspondence by four cases from life wherein Christ proved Himself the necessary and complete satisfaction of the soul.

CHRIST SAVES A SAVAGE GREENLANDER.

In 1721 a Moravian missionary, Hans Egede, went to Greenland to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ; and although the Moravians worked with much devotion, up to the year 1738 they had made no converts. One reason, as they believed afterwards, was this that they thought it necessary before declaring Christ Jesus to instruct the people in the doctrines of natural religion.

One day, a man, called Kajarnak, of the most evil character, entered a missionary's hut, and by accident, as it were, heard him read the story of Jesus' sufferings. How far removed, one would say, was the mystery of the divine sacrifice from the ideas of this Greenlandic, infamous for his cruelty, but just because he was so great a sinner, and this was so great a salvation, there was a pre-established harmony between Christ and Kajarnak.

"How was that?" he said, "Tell me that again, for I too wish to be saved."

He, too! Quite right, Kajarnak, 'tis thy privilege; for thy salvation also is in the nature of things, and for Kajarnak Christ had died.

"These words," the missionary said, "penetrated through my very marrow and bones."

Less than a year afterwards, Kajarnak, his wife, and two little children were baptized, and became the first fruits of Greenland unto Christ. As he was the first of the Greenlanders to be in Christ, he was the first also to be in glory; for two years after his baptism he died in great peace, comforting his wife and his family. So Christ satisfied a savage Greenlandic.

AND SATISFIES BRILLIANT SCHOLARS.

Some years ago, as that great theologian, Dr. Dale, tells in his "Living Christ," a Japanese gentleman was his guest, and told him one night, when the house was still, how he became a Christian.

He had been a Confucian, and had come to imagine that there might be a mighty and kindly person who would come from heaven and give men what they needed, but he could not hear of this person in Confucianism nor anywhere else.

At last a Japanese convert to Christianity gave him a Chinese Bible; and, when he read the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, he was arrested and fascinated; then he read the Gospel of St. John, and the words of Jesus took him by storm. He could not resist them, because they were addressed so intimately to his soul, and he could not refuse Christ, because he was the Saviour he had long been seeking; and so this child of an ancient and artistic civilization, this thoughtful and scholarly man, at the other extreme from Kajarnak, also became a Christian.

Among the remarkable men of our day who have passed from unbelief to faith, and died in the fellowship of

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Jesus Christ, none was more brilliant than George Romanes, the writer on Science, and in his "Notes on Religion" he says: "The most remarkable thing about Christianity is its adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men. Are you highly intellectual, there are, in its problems, historical and philosophical, such worlds of material as you may spend your life upon with the same interminable interest as is open to the students of natural science. Or are you but a peasant in your parish church, with knowledge of little else than your Bible? Still are you—" and there the writing ends, but one understands.

AND TRANSFORMS A SWEARING BARGEER.

One Sunday afternoon, in a cathedral city, I attended a Salvation Army meeting, and found myself among the roughest people I ever saw collected for Christian worship. The singing, however, was very hearty, and many of the people were in deadly earnest; and then for me the meeting reached its climax when a canal bargeman rose up and gave his experience. He told with considerable frankness the kind of life he had lived, and I learned from my neighbor, another bargee, who was not yet converted, but seemed upon the way, that the speaker's accomplishments in swearing had been monumental.

"He wor a ram un, wor Bill," was a suggestive testimony to the nature of Bill's past life.

Bill told us how low down he had got, and how hopeless he was of ever getting better, and then how he had heard a Salvation captain preaching Christ, and felt that was just the very thing he needed. "So," he said, "I just listed in the army of Jesus Christ; and look here, lads, I've never sworn since, though sometimes I've wanted desperate, and that was a year ago."

And one could see the better nature replacing the lower on that bargee's rough and uneducated face, as when one scene melts into another on the magic-lantern sheets, and one had a sudden and convincing sense that very hour of the power of Christ.

He led the fine intellect of Romanes into peace, and He kept that bargee from swearing. He did for each man what the man could not do for himself, and many other things He did which neither that bargee nor the scientist could have described.

"LAID DOWN HIS LIFE"—FOR ME!

I will take one other case from out of that gospel which was not closed in the first century, but which is still being written, and will go on to be written till the last of those for whom Christ died has been brought home in peace.

Nearly thirty years ago a Highland farmer lay upon the lawn in the manse garden in an agony, not of the body, but of the soul. Originally a dull and careless man, thinking about nothing but ploughing and cattle, he had been visited with a profound sense of sin, and moved by a deep anxiety about his soul. He lay at the feet of God, unworthy to be in the divine presence and afraid to take the Divine name upon his lips, hating himself and sighing unto despair. A minister of Christ (who has now fallen asleep) stood by him and preached Christ unto him. As he heard one after another of the great invitations of the Lord, and as the person of the Lord Himself took shape before his soul, he began to be comforted and dared to hope. At last he rose and stood, and, looking into the west, where the sun was going down gloriously behind the hills, he said aloud, "Laid down His life a ransom for many"; then after a pause, he added, "for me."

When he went out through the manse gate, underneath the gold of the laburnum, his very face showed he was another man; and that was the beginning of a new life, wherein he has gone from strength to strength in knowledge and in grace, in power also and in success; and when last I saw him he spoke to me of Christ as if, like John and Peter, he had met with the Lord and accompanied with him, face to face.

CHRIST'S GREAT INVITATION.

It was not only in Galilee two thousand years ago, but it is in our own day, that Christ calls unto men to come unto Him, and gives to every one that cometh everlasting rest. His invitations are dated to-day, and are as fresh as when they were first spoken; they come from His living heart, and are addressed to living people; they are not for those who are whole and who need no physician; not for those who are content and satisfied, and are in want of nothing; they are for those who are poor and needy, who are troubled and dismayed, who are preplexed and confused, who are tempted and sinful.

Is there one of us who has no need? Is there one of my readers who is not hungering and thirsting for some help, some comfort, some gift, no man can bestow?

I will not describe what you feel, for I do not know; each heart has its own bitterness. I will not describe what Christ can do; I am not able. It is exceedingly abundantly above all you can ask or think.

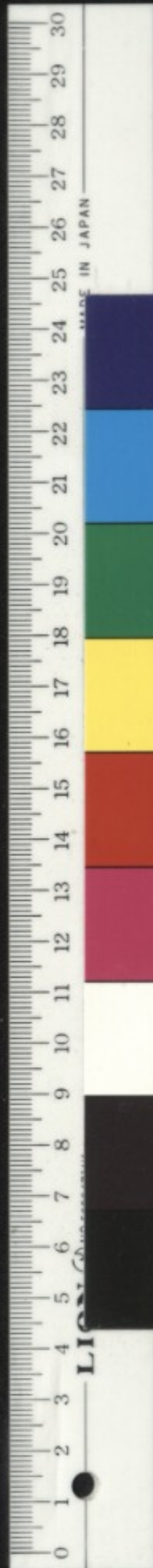
CAUSES OF INDIGESTION.

The causes of chronic indigestion are manifold, but usually and almost always in the beginning, even when the stomach finally becomes actually diseased, the condition is due to improper eating. It may not be that the sufferer eats too much, although very many people who are not gluttons do that, but he eats improperly. One who suffers from dyspepsia or who wishes to avoid such suffering should remember that the stomach cannot do all the work of digestion. Before it enters the stomach the food must be finely divided and mixed with the saliva, which is as certainly a digestive fluid as is the gastric juice. Gladstone, it is said, used to chew every mouthful of food thirty-two times, one for each tooth, before he swallowed it.

Long mastication of the food is useful in many ways. In the first place, it should appeal to all who delight in the pleasures of the table, for if the food is savory it is tasted longer and better when well chewed. Again, long mastication mixes the food well with the saliva and begins its digestion, and this sweetens the starchy food and improves its taste. Finally, if one eats slowly, he will have less time to eat much, and hunger is appeased and a feeling of satiety is attained before the stomach can become over-loaded.

While one is chewing, the food should be moved from side to side of the mouth that the admixture with the saliva may be more thorough.

Too much fluid should not be taken with the meal, but it is not a wise plan to take none, as is sometimes recommended. The gastric juice should not be too much diluted, but if the food is well moistened the juice acts better and more rapidly. One glass of water with a meal is about the right amount. Cool water, moreover, in moderate quantity, stimulates the secretion of gastric juice, and a wineglassful of ice water taken before the meal gives a fillip to the appetite without any of the drawbacks of liquor.



If in spite of all precautions chronic indigestion persists, one should try the experiment of eating only one kind of the food at a meal—meat, fish or eggs, without bread and potatoes, or bread and butter without animal food. The stomach which rebels at a mixed meal will often do its work satisfactorily if offered only one article of food at a time.—*Youth's Companion.*

BRILIANT EXPLOIT IN SOKOTO.

AN ARMY DEFEATED BY A PATROL.

A Reuter's dispatch dated Kaura, March 2, reports that after an anxious march, over waterless country, the force from Kano under Gen. Kemball has arrived at this place, 100 miles from Sokoto. The force has been greatly reduced in strength by sickness and by the necessity of leaving garrisons en route, so that the column now consists of less than 600 men, with four Maxims and three guns. The difficulties of transport are immense as the force has with it over a thousand carriers. Some idea of these difficulties can be formed by the fact that, according to native reports, the Emir lost nearly 500 men of thirst, while fleeing over this country towards Sokoto. The great event of the march has been a brilliant engagement between a small patrol of mounted infantry, under Lieuts. Wright and Wells and the entire Kano army, consisting of 1,200 horse and 2,000 foot who were utterly routed.

Ten days after leaving Kano Gen. Kemball received intelligence that the main Kano army was in the neighbourhood, and he at once took steps to ensure the safety of his now diminished force and, if possible, capture the Kano chiefs. A patrol of mounted infantry, consisting of 44 men under Lieut. Wright and Lieut. Wells, had been dispatched to a place called Kotokoroshi, a few miles distant, to learn news of the Emir of Kano. The patrol for two days after leaving the main column had been following a man's footmarks in the unfrequented track, and on arriving at Kotokoroshi Lieut. Wright asked the local chief what these marks meant. At this moment a vedette galloped in to say that the Kano army was approaching. Lieut. Wright had barely time to mount when 50 horse and 200 footmen appeared.

Instantly forming up his men, Wright charged the enemy, who bolted with the loss of 30 killed. The patrol, which was only saved from annihilation by its steady dismounted fire, halted at a village for the night. Next morning Lieut. Wright advanced very cautiously in square formation, hugging the thickest bush. Soon the enemy appeared in great strength, and the patrol were dismounted and formed into square, prisoners, carriers, and horses being in the centre. Selecting the densest thorns he could find, Lieut. Wright formed a zareba, placing his 44 carbines at three paces interval. Ten times in succession the enemy's cavalry charged furiously; coming to within three yards of the square, and firing revolvers point blank at the defenders, who were only saved by the fact that the Eulani's horses reared and plunged at the thorns and continuous fire until they and their riders fell.

The engagement lasted two hours, and during this time so fierce was the conflict that no fewer than 800 of the enemy were killed. Sixty-five of the horsemen lay dead around the square, among them being 11 of the Emir's principal chiefs and warriors. The British loss was only one man hit and three horses killed. Lieut. Wright would have pursued the rest of the enemy, but by this time he had

only 50 rounds of ammunition left. He therefore damped on the scene of the fight. The exploit of the mounted infantry was a reconnoitring patrol of 44 men, in less than two hours, having stopped and defeated an army of over, 3,000 horse and foot.

C. & M. Gazette.

ALWAYS FULL.

In driving between Melbourne and my home I often stop at a wayside trough to give the horse a drink. I notice that the trough is quite full of water, and that there is a box in one end of it. As the horse drinks, the water is lowering; and presently I hear a sound as of a running tap. Yes, the sound is coming from the box. That box is covering a piece of mechanism which needs explaining. Within it there is a tap connected by pipes with the Yan Yean reservoir up in the Plenty ranges. Attached by a lever to the tap is a metal ball which rests on the surface of the water. As the horse drinks, the water on which the ball is floating is lowered, and thus the ball is lowered; the lowering of the ball opens the tap, and the Yan Yean begins to pour in; so that, although the water is being withdrawn by the thirsty animal, a fresh supply is being poured in, the trough is "being filled," so that it is always full.

Thus may it be with the soul of the believer. No matter what the outflow into the surrounding emptiness may be, or the withdrawals by thirsty, needy souls, there is the continual inflow, so that there may be the constant "fullness." Indeed, the outflow depends directly on the inflow; one can only give as he gets. It is ours to see to the connection away up among the hills of God being kept open—to see that the tap is kept in proper working order by faith, prayer and meditation.—

Rev. John McNeil,

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.

—Plaster scattered on the stable floor keeps down bad odors and purifies the air.

—Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.

—Keep your horse feeling good by proper food and

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care and he will more than repay you for the little extra time you give him.

—You can influence the shape of a colt's legs by keeping the feet trimmed in proper shape, the same as you can trim a growing twig.

—Do not bring your horse in hot from a drive if you can help it; if you do, rub him thoroughly dry. A slow jog or walk for a short distance before unhitching will cool him off quicker and save much work.—Exchange.

The glory glistens in our view, but we are not always ready to consider its cost. The only path to the glory is that which lies through the tangled thorn-brake of sorrow. The corn of wheat must fall into the ground and die lying alone and forsaken through the winter, with its pitiless blast and frost.—F. B. Meyer.

God gives us always strength enough and sense enough for what he wants us to do; if we either tire ourselves or puzzle ourselves, it is our own fault. And we may always be, sure whatever we are doing, that we cannot be pleasing him if we are not happy ourselves.—Ruskin.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

A foreign medical journal is authority for the statement that a tablespoonful of glycerine in hot milk or cream will at once relieve the most violent attack of coughing. This is a simple, easily obtained and harmless remedy, and if it keeps good its promise will prove to be of great value. Equally simple and quite as effective is the use of glycerine spray through an atomizer. This is applied directly to the inflamed or irritated surfaces and gives almost instant relief. In attacks of influenza, colds in the head, sore throat, and like troubles, glycerine mixed with three times its bulk of water, boiled and cooled, is an invaluable remedy. A little practice will enable the patient to fill the lungs with the spray, and the soothing and cooling effect is remarkable. Mixed with an equal amount of acid glycerine it is an almost unfailing remedy for throat troubles of all kinds, and being harmless, can be used by all people. It must, however, be freshly made, as it keeps but a short time after mixing.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S LAST FUNERAL.

Christopher Columbus has just been buried again and probably for the last time. The event took place a few weeks ago in the famous and beautiful cathedral of Seville, Spain, wherein a special mausoleum has been constructed to hold the ashes of the once despised but now glorified navigator. The coffin was borne by seamen of the navy and was followed by a cortege headed by the Archbishop of Seville, the minister of marine, the captain-general of Cadiz, and other dignitaries. The ashes of no illustrious man have been honored with so many burials and removals as those of Columbus. They rested for two centuries at Santo Doming, and in 1796 were transferred to the cathedral at Havana. After the Spanish-American war they were taken to Spain, where, by desire of a descendant of Columbus, the Duke of Veragua, they have been interred in Seville cathedral. Surely the inscription "requiescat in pace," written over this tomb would have been of more than ordinary significance. It is to be hoped that this interment will serve to settle forever the dispute as to whether Columbus' remains were ever really removed from Santo Domingo.—Leslie's Weekly.

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You must not amuse yourself with going from side to side, when duty calls you straight on; nor make difficulties, when the real thing is to get over them. Let your heart be full of courage, and then say, "I shall succeed. Not I, but the grace of God which is with me."—Francis de Sales.

Anything which makes religion its second object, makes religion no object. God will put up with a great many things in the human heart, but there is one thing he will not put up with in it—a second place. He who offers God a second place, offers him no place.
—Ruskin.

I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world go right, but only to discover and to do, with cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.

Jean Ingelow.

LOVE LIGHT.

EUGENE FIELD.

Last night, my darling, as you slept
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept,
And watched a space thereby;
And when I stooped and kissed your brow,
For oh! I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But sometime you shall know.

Sometime when, in a darkened place,
Where others come to weep,
Your eyes shall look upon a face
Calm in eternal sleep;
The voiceless lips, the wrinkled brow,
The patient smile shall show—
You are too young to know it now,
But sometime you shall know.

Look backward then into the years,
And see me here to-night;
See, oh, my darling! how my tears
Are falling as I write;
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

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Editor, The Rev. F. H. Russell, M. A., Dhar, C. I.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AND THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

London, May 20.

The Washington State Department has learned that Great Britain has notified to China that she is willing to accord the same terms as regards the Chinese indemnity as the United States.

THE UNITED STATES AND MANCHURIA.

It is semi-officially stated that the United States are prepared to insist to the end on American goods receiving the same treatment in Manchuria as Russian goods.

London, May 21.

The United States' International Exchange Commission has started on its visit to the capitals of Europe in order to seek a monetary arrangement for terminating fluctuations in exchange between gold and silver standard countries. Mr. Hanna, a member, has declared that the object of the Commission was not bimetalism, but for the extension of the gold exchange standard.

THE BALKANS.

A rupture between Turkey and Bulgaria is considered inevitable. Austria is preparing for war. It is doubted whether the emergency is covered by the Austro-Russian understanding. The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says that the opinion there is that Russia is driving Bulgaria to war with Turkey.

BULGARIAN BANDS IN MACEDONIA.

London, May 22.

Over two hundred Bulgarian officers have lately crossed the Macedonian frontier commanding bands aggregating 2,000 destined to operate in various districts.

London, May 22.

The Commons have read a second time a Bill providing pensions for aged and deserving poor through the existing poor law administration. Mr. Long, on behalf of the Government, assented to the principle of the Bill, but declined to promise further support.

POLITICAL SPECULATION.

London, May 24.

Mr. Chamberlain's brief but significant statement made on the 22nd instant, has given rise to great discussion, and is generally regarded as a definite affirmation of principles apparently only tentatively advanced at Birmingham on the 15th instant. It is thought that Mr. Chamberlain intends to make the Zollverein a dominant note at the General Election. The Opposition and Ministerialists are anxiously speculating as to whether Mr. Chamberlain is supported by the Government as a whole in initiating a policy of his own. Various questions will be addressed to the Government in the House of Commons with a view to eliciting a definite announcement.

LEVIES MUTINOUS.

London, May 23.

The Somali Levies are showing a mutinous spirit, and the camel corps will probably be disbanded.

ALBANIANS STILL TRUCULENT.

London, May 23.

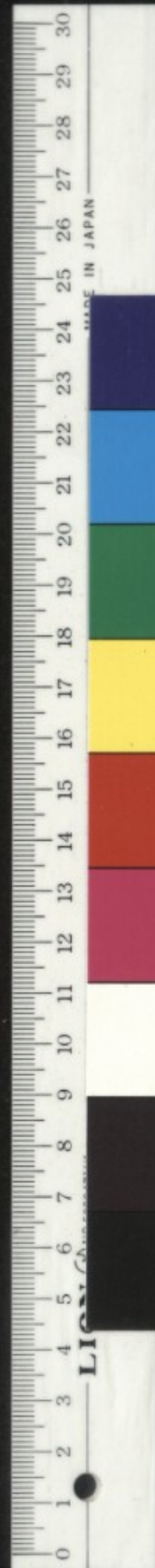
The Sultan's mission sent to pacify the Albanians are still prisoners. On the Turkish troops approaching Ipek, the Albanians removed their prisoners to the Russo-Servian monastery at Dechani, which they threaten to destroy if the troops continue to advance.

Russia has demanded from the Porte to protect the monastery.

AN APPALLING DEATH ROLL.

London May 25.

Between Paris and Bordeaux, the first day's run of the motor car race from Paris to Madrid yesterday, one French and one English competitor, and three chauffeurs, were killed, and two French competitors and two chauffeurs severely injured, and another Englishman is dying. Eight persons were run over and four killed.



A TERRIFIC PACE.

A Frenchman named Gabriel covered the course outside the municipal limits at the average speed of 69 miles per hour.

ENGLISH COMPETITORS KILLED.

An Englishman named Porter was overturned and burned to death under his car. An Englishman named Stead was overturned in a collision with another car and is dying.

MORE MOTOR FATALITIES.

At athletic sports at Bristol, on Saturday two motor cycles, which were racing, collided and left the track, killing two of the spectators on the spot and injuring ten. Both the riders were also injured.

A woman was killed by a motor car at Edinburgh yesterday and another car killed a man at Kew.

THE RACE FORBIDDEN.

The Government has stopped the continuation of the race in French territory.

The Spanish Government has forbidden motor racing in its territory.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Allahabad, May 26.

London, May 25.—In the Paris-Madrid motor race the car driven by an Englishman named Porter overturned, penning and seriously burning Mr. Porter and killing his companion. Several cars, avoiding obstacles in the road, ran into ditches and trees flanking the roads. M. Marcel Renault was thus killed. The fatalities, including four spectators, numbered twelve. The Minister of the Interior has stopped the race.—*Pioneer Special.*

FRONTIER TRADE ARRANGEMENTS.

London, May 25. The Times' Pekin correspondent says the Chinese resident in Tibet is apparently endeavouring by round-about methods to induce the Tibetans to accept some frontier trade arrangements with India, for the negotiation of which an Indian Commissioner has crossed the frontier.

THE LEAVE DIFFICULTY.

London, May 25.—I understand that the Home Government, while not unfavourable to the extension of Lord Curzon's term, are disinclined to propose legislation enabling His Excellency to visit England. The Cabinet, on general grounds, desire such alteration of the law, but fear Parliamentary opposition. Moreover, practically the whole of the India Council will object.—*Indian Daily News Special.*

London, May 25.—The Mercantile Marine Committee of the Board of Trade will recommend restrictions in the employment of aliens, but absolute freedom in the employment of lascars.—*Pioneer Special.*

DAMAGE BY WIND AND RAIN.

Bombay, May 25. The weather continues most tempestuous. All last night it blew a perfect hurricane and rained in torrents. Frequent sides accounts come of damage wrought, of trees uprooted, telephone wires damaged and grain and cotton, which were largely stored in the open, being spoiled by rain. This morning the storm shows signs of abating, but it is still very windy and wet.

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

London, May 26. The Opposition intend to call attention to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of fiscal policy, and will press Mr. Balfour to say whether he and his colleagues share Mr. Chamberlain's views. If it appear that Mr. Chamberlain spoke for the Government, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will probably ask for an opportunity to discuss the whole question.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Ludhiana fort and lands, which are not now required for military purposes, are to be made over to the Punjab Government.

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NOTICE.

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Subject. The international S. S. Lessons, and Golden Texts for the first half of 1903.

Divisions. (a) Teachers; (b) Seniors; i.e. those who are 18 years of age and over; (c) Middlers; those from 13 to 18 years of age; (d) Juniors; those under 13 years; (e) *Viva Voce* Examination for those too young or too illiterate to write their answers. The ages to be counted are those of next birthday.

Date. July 18, 1903 between 7 and 10 a.m.

Will all S. S. Superintendents and Missionaries in the Panjab, who are preparing scholars for this Examination, kindly remember to send in to the Auxiliary Secretary a list of the divisions, languages and numbers of their candidates, during the month of May.

J. I. Hasler, Delhi.

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